



T U E S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 22, 1767.

The Act of Confederation of the nobles and citizens of the Great Dutchy of Lithuania, of the Greek communion, and of the two Evangelical confessions, done at Sluck, in the year 1767, on the 20th of March.

WH, the noblemen and citizens of the province of the Great Dutchy of Lithuania, of the Greek communion, and of the two Evangelical confessions, assembled to defend our rights, privileges, and immunities, acquired by our ancestors at the price of their blood, and confirmed by so many laws of different confederations, and even by the oath of the lords, the kings our masters; make known to all in general, and to each person in particular, to whom it shall belong, that, after having a long time suffered with moderation all sorts of calamities; after having waited, in vain, for the relief and ending of the evils and violence done to our persons, our laws, our liberty, and our equality; and considering how little regard has been hitherto paid by our brethren and fellow citizens to the fundamental laws of the country, and the privileges of our kings, of 1433, 1499, 1511, 1563, 1568, confirmed by the Union of the Great Dutchy of Lithuania with the crown; ratified by the confederations and constitutions of 1573, 1576, 1587, 1588, 1607, 1609, 1618, 1620, 1623, 1627, 1632, 1633, 1638, 1648, 1650, 1667, which all stipulate to us the free exercise of religion and conscience in their whole extent, and a right to all the prerogatives. Fearful of consequences still more distressing, we think ourselves under an impossibility of continuing longer in indolence and inaction, or to look with tranquillity on the imminent danger which threatens our religion, our honour, and our lives; having moreover before our eyes the ancient customs, and an example quite recent, wherein our brethren, when they were under the least danger of the loss of liberty, animated only by a patriotic zeal and spirit, had recourse to the same remedy. Who is ignorant in this republic, or who, at least, hath not heard of the troubles, of the cruel persecutions of the Dissidents of the Greek communion, and of the two Evangelical confessions? There is no person ignorant of them, unless there be some who are not willing to know them; or who, animated by a spirit of animosity, stifle in themselves those sentiments of humanity and compassion which nature prescribes.

All the corners and all the countries of the vast provinces of this kingdom are filled with terrible examples of violence done to our churches; of contempt shewn to the very name of Dissident; of the massacre of our ministers of the word of God; whence it follows, that the ecclesiastical regulations, and subordination, which is the life of every community, are extinguished and destroyed by reason of the shackles and restraint to which we are subjected by the Roman clergy. Our churches, schools, printing-houses and hospitals, laid waste for so many years, are stripped of the sacred vessels, the bells, and all the ornaments; and more than this, by the prohibition of rebuilding and repairing them, are all decayed, or entirely ruined. Consequently, all liberty of religion overturned, and trodden under foot, by how much more easily every one is permitted to vex us with impunity, to grieve us, to commence suits against us, to turn our worship into ridicule, though intirely conformable to Christianity; to oblige us to pay for the permission of administering the sacraments, according to the arbitrary tax, which the Roman clergy, with a design of ruining us, have introduced and established in several provinces; while the Jews and enemies of Christianity are not even under restraint, regard being had to all these points. It would be too long, and even impossible, to represent all these facts, or to cite all the examples of violence, which cry out for vengeance to Heaven. The manifestos made at the time on these heads, and the depositions drawn up in almost all the palatinates, districts, and territories, are a proof of them. Let us only cast our eyes on the unheard of cruelties, exercised in our days by the Roman clergy, and by the clergy of the United Greeks. The voice of the minister Moczulski, who was killed in the midway of the public road, in the year 1753, by the curate of Birze, named Rubowitz, pierces the Heavens, and cries for vengeance. Our hearts still bleed for the unheard of cruelties and blows, wherein a Dominican of Papiel murdered one of our ministers, named Faugel, who was going on the high road to visit a sick person of the confession, in the year 1763: And doth not the history of Couny furnish matter sufficient to shock every thinking man? A curate of a parish meeting a corpse that was carrying to the place of burial, assaulted the Dissident minister, overturned the coffin in the street; and on complaint being made concerning the affair, instead of justice, which ought to have been done, the members of the Dissident communion were deprived of their schools, and their scholars were dispersed. The atrociousness of the affair of Mieslaw, which happened in the year 1765, still affects us; when seventy gentlemen of the Greek communion, for having opposed the violence of the missionaries, who were forcing them to embrace the United religions, were declared rebels, and as such sentenced to capital punishment. In effect, they could not extricate themselves, and saved their lives by abjuring their religion.

All these facts could not soften the animosities of our fellow citizens joined to the Roman clergy, whose spirit of persecution, not satisfied with having deprived us of our churches and ministers, at last extended its attacks to the

laity. They began with the burgeses in the royal cities, whom they put under restraint, vexed, deprived of their effects, and denied their places in the magistracy, which belonged to them in part, according to the tenor of their privileges, if not altogether; and all this was done because of a difference in religion. By their being deprived of the right of burgesse, their names were erased from the lists of trading companies, which contributes not a little to the desolation of our towns in Lithuania, and to the ruin of all our manufactures. The whole nation sees, knows, bears testimony of it. This contagion of persecution in the end reached us, who are nobles and citizens of the same republic, altho' by right of birth, and by virtue of the fundamental laws, conventions and privileges, granted in our favour, and confirmed by the seal of oaths (which serve as a basis, being made by us and jointly with us) we are admitted to an equality with the Roman Catholic nobility, and consequently have a right in common with them to all the prerogatives, honours, and dignities; although we have never declined our assistance in the public necessities of the country, nor refused submission to imposts and contributions, whenever it pleased the palatines, territories, or districts, to levy them; although, lastly, we have never departed from the fidelity owing to the kings our masters and the republic; and have nothing wherewith to be reproached as to the principles of our faith, honour, and conscience. This, however has never been able to prevent the indiscreet zeal of the Roman clergy from caballing against us during the whole course of the last century, representing us as a set of men dangerous to the republic, and blackening our characters to the nation, in order to engage it to restrain the rights, privileges, and immunities of our fathers, with a view of reducing us, their children, to the most melancholy situation. Our manifestos, our memorials, our complaints, when laid before the kings our masters and the republic, were neither examined nor accepted. The resolutions of the general diets of the kingdom, made on these occasions, are proofs of it. As a final blow we were thrown into the lowest ignominy, by being deprived of all power of acting, by the secret machinations and unjust cabals in the diets and dietines; we were excluded from the right of legislation and jurisdiction; and we were deprived of all the offices annexed to the title of nobility, not to that of any Christian church whatever. Contrary to the opinion of the most sensible men, violence was done to the laws of the kingdom and treaties with foreign powers, the guaranties of our liberties, in expelling the Dissident Nuncios from the chamber, and for ever shutting the door.

This being done, nothing remained to hinder the nation from making, without our consent and against our inclinations, the most rigorous laws, as were those of 1717, 1733, 1736, forgetting the oath made by their ancestors, which equally obliged them and their successors to do justice, and preserve our liberties. Reduced by this artifice and stratagem to our present unhappy situation, we Dissidents have never ceased to represent the wrongs and injuries that were done us. We have tried every means, that respect to the king and the republic could dictate, to re-obtain what was torn from us, and what our ancestors purchased so dearly with their own blood. But unhappily, instead of being listened to, and having regard paid to our complaints and groans, our yoke grew weightier every day, and our calamities were laughed at, so that in the midst of the public prosperity every one rejoiced but those who were born Dissidents. As such we have never been able to obtain justice in any jurisdiction; no injury done to the Dissidents has ever been redressed; no satisfaction has ever been made in the least matter; throughout the country every family is impoverished and reduced to the last extremity. We, however, endured this unhappy situation for half a century, with the hopes of some relief; when all at once, the last diet of convocation, in the year 1764, instead of rendering it more supportable, put the knife to our throat, by taking from us even the shadow of liberty that remained, and putting us on a level with the populace. To recover these rights and liberties, we set every wheel in motion at the last general diet of the kingdom, by our requests to his majesty the king, our most gracious master, a prince full of sentiments of justice and compassion, and to all the states assembled, with the representation of our rights and privileges, and intreating them to suffer themselves to be affected with our misfortunes. Foreign powers, as guaranties of treaties, and of our liberties, have likewise expostulated, with a view of bettering our unhappy lot. All this, however, has been rejected, and our last hope has vanished like all the others. What is worse, the part, which these same foreign powers seem to take therein, is imputed to us as a crime; we are threatened to be treated as perturbators, and as such to be cited and judged before the tribunals. Thus, without aid, without resource, despised, vilified, and fluctuating between the fear of the utmost evil, and the hope of relief, we manifest our case before God the witness and judge of our innocence, integrity and purity of intention; before his majesty the king, our most gracious master; and before our dear country; declaring that we enter into this union with the single and sole intention of suing for our rights, privileges, prerogatives, equality, and the security of our religion, life, and effects; being ready and resolved to defend them to the last drop of our blood. In virtue of public treaties, we call for the powerful protection of the powers who are guaranties of our rights and liberties; namely of her majesty the empress of all the Russias, and of their majesties the kings of Sweden, Great-Britain, Prussia, and Denmark, and implore these monarchs to be willing to protect us

agreeable to the tenor of treaties. Moreover, we declare before God, and in the face of the whole universe, on the faith of our conscience and love for our country, that we do not take this step to the detriment of the Roman Catholic religion. On the contrary we are willing it may be wholly preserved, provided in return our rights be restored to us; neither against his majesty the king, our most gracious master, happily reigning, for the maintenance of whose throne, authority, and high royal rights, we are and ever shall be ready to sacrifice our lives and effects; neither, finally, against our brethren, and fellow citizens, brought up in the love of justice and equity, whom we wish and pray to join themselves as good patriots to us, but solely against the infractors of the oaths of our ancestors, concerning the rights of liberty and equality, consequently against the perturbators of the public tranquillity.

We likewise declare to our fellow citizens and good patriots of the Roman communion, that we are entirely disposed to act in concert with them concerning every thing that regards the security of our common laws, and of the liberty and conscience of every individual. We invite them to join themselves to us, to support our respective and fundamental rights.

Far from hindering the great tribunal of Lithuania, and all the other jurisdictions seigneurial and local, as well as those of the Grods, from having their ordinary courts, we promise to do no prejudice to their authority and security.

And with these views, we have chosen for Marshal of this confederation, his Excellency Monsieur John de Konopnice Grabowski, Major General, and a colonel of his majesty in the army of Lithuania, having appointed counsellors to assist him.

And that this act of confederation may have more force and authenticity, we have signed it with our own hands.

Done at Sluck, the 20th of March, in the year 1767.

[Then follow the names of the confederated Dissidents.]

L O N D O N, JUNE 22.

WE hear that the insinuation which was lately propagated, that the Right Honourable Mr. Conway was to resign as Secretary of State, and get the first vacant Regiment, is intirely without Foundation, that Right Hon. Gentleman's Conduct, since his coming into the Administration, having given such universal Satisfaction to his Sovereign and all Parties, that it is the Opinion of the most sensible Politicians, that his Majesty will continue him in that great Office till he himself chooses to deprive the Public of a Minister, whose Patriotism and Steadiness, hath been equaled by few, and surpassed by none, either in the late or present Reign.

We are credibly informed that his Excellency the Earl of Rochford, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France, is daily expected in Town from Paris. Some say he comes to transact private Business of his own; others say his Lordship was sent for, in order to be appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The following Articles are said to be the Conditions which the French King is determined to impose on the Republic of Geneva, notwithstanding his solemn Promises not to encroach upon the Sovereignty and Independency of the Republic:

1. The Justification of the Lesser Council, by the Mediators.
2. The Punishment of the Guilty, and, namely, of the twenty-four Commissaries of the representing Citizens, by the Magistrates; some say by the Guarantees.
3. The negative Right ascertained to the Lesser Council.
4. The Syndics to be elected out of the Members of the Lesser Council for the time being.
5. The Representations to be made by only one Citizen, or at most by a very small Number of them, to be limited by the Lesser Council.
6. The Code of Laws to be forthwith printed.
7. The Laws and Customs have been rightly interpreted by the Lesser Council.
8. The Lesser Council allowed to have properly answered all former Representations.
9. If the Cantons do not agree to the above, his Majesty declares, that he will withdraw from the Guarantee, and that his Ambassador shall be forbidden to hold any Conference on that subject with the Swiss.

It is added, moreover, that the French King cannot, nor will see the Genevian Affairs terminated by any but himself; and that should the Cantons refuse him the Satisfaction he demanded, he will find Ways to procure it himself.

One Fitzpatrick, a Chairman, has received advice of an estate having been left him in Ireland, by the death of an uncle, worth seven hundred pounds per annum.

Extrait of a letter from Paris, dated June 2.

"The Parliament have not obtained the end proposed by their remonstrances presented to the King, on the affairs in Britany; his Majesty having given the following answer to the first President and to the two Presidents a mortier: "I have already made known to my Parliament my intentions on the subject of their representations; they ought to rely on my wisdom and goodness relative to objects which do not concern them."

Not long since two Gentlemen of the Army, residing at a certain Country Town not many Miles from the Capital, entered into an Agreement to come to London to make their Fortunes by Gaming, for which Purpose they left no Stone unturned to raise as much Money as they possibly could, and succeeded so far that they set out on their Expedition with 900l. a-piece in their Pockets; but their impatience to try

their Portunes was so great, that before they had travelled a mile together, one of them cry'd out to the other, "J—, by G—d here is a very good House; let us go and get a Glass of something, while we play just one Game for a single Guinea, and no more." No sooner spoke than agreed to, and, to make the story short, continued playing till one of them lost not only good, but also his Watch, Clothes, and every Stich he had on him; but his Brother Officer was good natured enough to let him wear his Clothes till he returned home and got others in their stead. It was very happy that they both belonged to a Regiment that did not allow its Officers to sell their Commissions, for the unfortunate Gentleman had now nothing left to depend on but his bare Pay, and his Word and Honour were pawned for Part of what he had lost.

JULY 3. It was yesterday said that the Earl of Northampton resigned on Wednesday evening.

And it is affirmed that Mr. Townshend is also out.

It is certain that Lord Shelburne was in office yesterday morning.

Recent letters from Lisbon mention, that an insurrection had lately happened at Rio de Janeiro in the Brazil, on account of a capitation tax, to which the natives were unwilling to submit.

By the last accounts received from the Dolphin man of war and Swallow sloop, the officers and men were in good health and high spirits, in the Straights of Magellan in December last: They were bound on discoveries into the South Seas.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated June 27.

"An Edict of the Empress Queen has just made its appearance here, prohibiting the admission into this country of any of the Jesuits expelled from Spain, or exiled from France; it matters not whether they are subjects, by birth, of her Imperial Majesty, or whether or not they wear the habit of their order."

A correspondent writes, "It is now seriously hoped that there will be little difficulty in getting the Scots to pay an equal proportion of the land tax with the English; a thing become highly reasonable, and nothing against it but the *articles of union*, which the Scots consider as their *Magna Charta*. To pave the way for an equal taxation, a trial is making in Scotland of the law of patronage, which is also contrary to the *articles of union*, but to which the Scots appear to submit very patiently, and proper means have been used to form a prevailing party even in the general assembly of their church, that this preliminary measure being once passed, the long wished-for taxation may be easily carried into execution."

JULY 4. His Majesty, attended by the Duke of Ancafter and the Earl of March, the Lords in waiting, went yesterday to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain sums therein mentioned for the service of 1767; and for empowering his Majesty to permit the importation of corn or grain, duty free, for a longer time than is permitted by an act of this session of parliament.

The bill for taking off the inland duty of one shilling per pound on all black and single tea; and for granting a drawback on the exportation of teas to Ireland and America.

The bill for granting certain duties on foreign linens imported, and for establishing a fund to encourage the raising hemp and flax.

The bill to restrain the governor, council, and assembly of New-York, from passing any act of assembly, till provision is made for furnishing his Majesty's troops with necessaries required by law.

And to some public and private bills.

After which his Majesty made the following most gracious *SPEECH*, to both Houses of Parliament.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The advanced season of the year, joined to the consideration of the inconvenience you all must have felt from so long an absence from your several counties, calls upon me to put an end to the present session of parliament, which I cannot do without returning you my thanks for your diligent application to the public business, and the proofs you have given of your affection for me, for my family, and for my government. And although, from the nature and extensiveness of the several objects under your consideration, it could not be expected that all the great commercial interests should be completely adjusted and regulated in the course of this session, yet I am persuaded, that, by the progress you have made, a solid foundation is laid for securing the most considerable and essential benefits to this nation."

"As no material alteration has happened in the state of foreign affairs since your first meeting, I have nothing to communicate to you on that subject. The fixed objects of all my measures are, to preserve the peace, and, at the same time, to assert and maintain the honour of my crown, and the just rights of my subjects."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the necessary supplies which you have so cheerfully granted for the public service; and my particular acknowledgments are due to you for the provision you have enabled me to make for the more honourable support and maintenance of my family."

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The great attention which you have shewn to the particular purpose for which I called you so early together, and the very wholesome laws passed for relieving my subjects from the immediate distress which the great scarcity of corn threatened to bring upon them, give me the most sensible pleasure. I rely upon you for the exertion of your utmost endeavours to convince my people, that no care has been wanting to procure for them every relief which has been possible; and that their grateful sense of provisions so wisely made for their present happiness and lasting prosperity cannot be so fully expressed, as by a strict observance of that order and regularity, which are equally necessary to the security of all good government, as well as to their own real welfare."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, presented this Parliament to Monday the 21st of August next.

A letter from Madrid, dated June 3, says, "The council of Castile have issued a public ordinance of the King's, dated the 21d of May last, by which his Majesty enjoins all persons who teach in the universities, colleges, seminaries, and communities of this kingdom, to take oath, at entering upon the exercise of their employments, that they will teach and cause to be observed the doctrine contained in the 15th session of the council of Constance, which condemns the pernicious error of those who propagate the dangerous maxim of regicide and tyrannicide, found in so many

works, and which his Catholic Majesty wishes to root out entirely, as destructive to the state, and the public tranquillity, as well as to the authority of the power lawfully established."

They write from Brest, that orders had been received at the marine office there, to fit out three frigates of war, to proceed on a secret expedition.

They write from Paris, that the court of Versailles had just sent off four important dispatches to count de Marbois, commandant of the French auxiliary troops in Corsica, in which it was said that general had orders to put a stop to the further conquests of Paoli in that island.

They write from Bristol, that two stout ships, privateers in the last war, are now cutting down to be lengthened several feet in keel and beam, and to mount thirty carriage guns, for the service of the Corsicans.

JULY 10. Yesterday there was a grand Board of plantation.

It is positively assured, that his Excellency William Henry Lyttleton, is charged with full powers to demand a categorical answer from the Court of Portugal, and, in case of meeting with any further delay or equivocation, to return home.

It is confidently said that his Grace the Duke of Richmond will shortly be appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; though it is imagined the general change so much talked of will not take place so soon as was expected.

Some approaching changes in the Admiralty are now talked of, and, among others, that Admiral Keppel will be appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of that Board.

We are assured from good authority, that it is yet an undecided point whether the present Parliament may not meet with its dissolution before another meeting.

It is said that the difference, which has so long subsisted between two noble brothers, the one in and the other out of the —, is on the point of being made up, in which case it is thought the latter will have some distinguished post in the — conferred on him, with liberty to bring his friends in along with him.

We hear the Right Hon. Lord Clive has proposed the expediency of maintaining a considerable naval force at the expense of the company, to be stationed at Bengal and the other chief settlements in the East-Indies.

JULY 11. Yesterday his Excellency the Count de Guerchy, Ambassador from the Court of France, took leave of his Majesty.

On Thursday night some dispatches were sent away for Lord Charles-Greville Montagu, Governor of South-Carolina.

Thursday some dispatches were received at the Secretary of States office, from the colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

The same day a committee of Merchants trading to Portugal, waited on the honourable the Commissioners of trade and plantations, on affairs of importance, relating to the state of the British commerce in that kingdom.

The friends of Mr. Wilkes we hear are now in great hopes of his pardon, and it is thought if such a circumstance should take place the celebrated exile will be in Parliament at the next general Election.

Private advices from Lisbon mention, that orders were lately issued for raising ten additional regiments of foot, which occasioned much speculation as to the motive of such a measure in a time of profound peace.

They write from Lisbon, that Don Louis da Cunha, a near relation to the prime Minister of Portugal, was shortly to set out for London in a public character, to succeed Mr. Mello de Castro, his most Faithful Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at that court.

JULY 13. The Earl of Chatham, who has been dangerously ill at North-End, is now thought to be in a fair way of recovery.

On Saturday came on before Lord Mansfield and a special Jury, at the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, a cause wherein a Clergyman was plaintiff, and a Gentleman of Westminster, defendant; the action was brought for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 600*l.* damages.

JULY 18. Yesterday there was a Levee at St. James's, after which his Majesty returned to Richmond.

Yesterday Lord Clive waited on his Majesty at St. James's. Last Thursday Brigadier General Caillaud arrived in town from the East-Indies, and yesterday waited on his Majesty at St. James's.

Lord Clive, Governor Palk, and General Caillaud, have, we hear, had separate conferences with the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

As soon as the news reached London of the arrival of Lord Clive, an express was dispatched to Lord Pigot in the country; and his Lordship is expected in town this day.

Last Wednesday was held a General Court of the proprietors of East-India Stock, at their house in Leadenhall-street, when a motion was made to lay certain papers before that court; but it being understood that such motion was improper, it was dropped, and the court shortly after adjourned.

Extract of a letter from Bengal, to a Friend in London.

"All is peace in this country, and is likely to continue so. Lord Clive has displayed great capacity and abilities in the judicious plan he has established for preserving the Company's valuable possessions here. Many of his last appointments and regulations have given such general satisfaction, that clamour and discontent are absorbed in admiration of his many great and shining virtues."

We are informed, that there is a very curious large picture, not quite finished, by an eminent painter in Lincoln's Inn Fields, representing, in figure as big as the life, Lord Clive, with several of his General Officers, treating with one of the Nabobs in the East-Indies. This picture, it is said, was painted for a gentleman since deceased, and for which the painter was to have been paid 400 guineas.

The Ministry are not yet fixed, neither can the great ones tell how to form an administration, there being so many interests to serve, each claiming post and preferment for self and family; in fact, the Ministry are now become a rope of sand. In what a situation must poor Old England be looked on in other courts!

We hear that Lord Chatham has wrote to a great perage to request leave to resign.

It is said, that the physicians have advised the Earl of Chatham to remove from North-end, that air being thought too sharp for his Lordship.

Yesterday both houses of convocation met, and further adjourned till the 18th of September next.

We hear a Nobleman at the court end of the town has lost a bet of two thousand guineas on the late decision of the Douglas cause.

JULY 21. A patent is passing the great seal, appointing William Spry, Esq; governor of the island of Barbados.

It is said the Earl of Chatham will shortly set out for the south of France, for the recovery of his health; and it is reported Mr. Alderman Beckford will accompany him thither for the re-establishment of his health.

By a letter from Edinburgh we learn, that on the determination of the Douglas cause, the Lords seemed to express themselves in such a way, that it is imagined they will not sequester the estate, and consequently deprive Douglas of possession, till the last final determination by the peers of Great-Britain.

JULY 23. We hear that the basis of the new Ministry is founded on a coalition between the Duke of Bedford, Duke of Newcastle, Marquis of Rockingham, and the Right Hon. Mr. George Grenville.

It is said that the decree given in Scotland, in favour of the Hamilton family, is not final; and that an appeal will be made next sessions to the Right Hon. House of Peers for a rehearing.

JULY 28. Last Saturday's Gazette contains his Majesty's order in council, for permitting the free importation into Great-Britain, of wheat, and wheat flour, by any of his Majesty's subjects, from any parts of his dominions in America, from the expiration of the time limited by an act of the last session for the importation thereof, viz. the 1st of August, until the 1st of February 1768, under the regulations mentioned in two acts of last sessions relating to the importation of corn.

Captain Botterell is appointed to the command of his Majesty's ship *Equinox*.

'Tis asserted that a noble Marquis, in a late conference held at M——e house, did very honourably insist and persevere in his patriotic and consistent determination of routing out of the A——n every spark of the Earl of Bute's influence. This has only suspended, but not totally frustrated, the execution of that salutary plan, which the three great parties met to settle.

The Hague Gazette, of the 21st instant, says, that one of the principal affairs that Sir James Gray, ambassador from this court to Spain, is charged with, is to settle the dispute relating to the Manila ransom.

The intended alterations in the Ministry are laid aside for the present, as the demands made by some parties were too exorbitant to be complied with.

Prince Poniatowski, own brother to the king of Poland, and consort to the princess of that name, who is now in England, is expected here next month.

From the Marquis of Rockingham's setting out for his seat in Yorkshire, and several other of the nobility for their respective seats, 'tis now generally supposed no changes will take place during the summer months.

Edinburgh, July 15. Yesterday the court of session decided in the long depending cause, between his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, and Archibald Douglas, Esq. The court sat on this important question from Tuesday last week, when after eight days spent in delivering their opinions on this cause, their Lordships decided in favour of the family of Hamilton, by reducing the service of Mr. Douglas, as heir to the late Duke of Douglas.

B O S T O N ,

AUGUST 10. Last Thursday's night Captain Hyllop arrived at Cape-Bay from London, which place he left about the 7th of June; by whom we hear, that the board of commissioners of the customs was actually established, to consist of 7, and a salary of 500*l.* each; and the Secretary and Receiver General of the board 300*l.* each.—That Lieut. Governor Hutchinson, and Mr. Secretary Oliver, would have been of the board, but are provided for another way, by salaries to be paid them out of the revenues raised on duties on several articles of commerce, by which they, with all the officers of the crown, will be rendered independent of the people.—That the Chief Justice of the superior court was to have 500*l.* and the Secretary 300*l.* per ann.—That nothing would be attempted by way of internal taxation of the colonies.—And that the address of the House of Commons to the King, in behalf of the gentlemen who suffered in the colonies during the late troubles, praying for some recompence or peculiar marks of the royal favour to them, was graciously answered, by assurances of his Majesty's intention to reward them for their attachment to government.

We also hear that the act of compensation and indemnity, lately passed here, was disallowed.

AUGUST 16. Thursday last arrived here the Nova-Scotia Packet, Capt. Cavenaugh in 15 Days from Halifax; by him we have an Account of the Arrival there of his Majesty's Ship Romney, Commodore Hood, who is appointed to command his Majesty's Fleet in North-America.

Friday last being the ever memorable Anniversary of the 14th of August, a great Number of Gentlemen met at Liberty-Hall, under the sacred Elm, which was decently decorated, and drank the following Toasts.

1. The King.—2. The Queen and Royal Family.—3. The Sons of Liberty.—4. All Mankind.—5. Friends to America in Great-Britain.—6. May an Abhorrence of Slavery fill and ever remain the best Criterion of a true British Subject.—7. None but Tories, Slaves.—8. America.—9. The 14th of August, 1765.—10. May the 26th of August 1765, be void in perpetual darkness.—11. May every House of Representatives in America strenuously defend what they have wisely Resolved.—12. Union, Stability, and Fidelity, among the Sons of Liberty in America.—13. May the Man who will not defend the Cause of his Country, in case of Danger, be held in universal Contempt by every Son of Virtue and Liberty.—14. May that Day which sees America submit to Slavery, be the last of her Existence.—

AUGUST 24. We hear the Whale Fishery off the Western Islands is like to turn out very successful this Season, two Vessels having returned from thence to the Cape with upwards of 300 Barrels each.

In the Schooner *Sultana*, which sailed a few days ago for London, went Passenger one — Gibbons, who had been a Soldier upwards of 16 Years, and lately discharged from Col. Dalrymple's Regiment at Halifax, by an order from the Secretary at War, and arrived last Week in the Packet from thence: He is said to be going home to take Possession of an Estate that has fell to him by the Death of an Uncle, consisting of 7000*l.* Sterling, in Cash, and an Income of 3000*l.* like Money a Year.

NEW-YORK, August 24.

We hear from Canada, that there has lately been a terrible storm there, and in the town of Montreal, out of 33 steeples, 31 had been blown down. We have not yet heard any further particulars.

Captain Tucker, from Turb's Island, informs, that many settlers have lately arrived there from Bermuda, and that the place bids fair, in a short time, to be of very considerable trade; that Governor Seymour has appointed a council, and the inhabitants have chosen an assembly, by virtue of an order from England; and that several French ships have lately been there, but could not dispose of their cargoes, there being but very few purchasers. Salt very scarce.

By Captain Mathias, in 11 Days from Bermuda, we learn, That some Time in June last, a Ship from Cape Francois, for Bourdeaux, was cast away upon the Rocks near that Island, loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Indigo, and that most of the Cargo was either lost or damaged.

We hear two or three Vessels are arrived at the Mouth of the Mississippi from Philadelphia, with 2500 Barrels of Flour.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 20.

By a Letter from the Illinois, of the 29th of May, there is Advice, that all was very quiet there.

SEPTEMBER 3. Saturday last the Admonition Transport sailed from hence for Europe, having on board the Remainder of the Royal Highland Regiment, lately arrived from the Frontiers of this Province.

By Captain Williams, from St. Eustatia, we learn, that on the 6th of last Month, they had a very hard Gale of Wind there at S. E. attended with a heavy Sea, which lasted about 24 Hours; that during the Gale, as the Weather looked very unsettled, most of the Vessels slipped their Cables, and put to Sea, but had all returned again, except a Schooner, belonging to North-Carolina, which, in getting out, ran foul of another Vessel, and carried away her Boltsprit, tho' it was thought she proceeded on her Voyage.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 22.

ADVICES from Barbados, of the 25th of July, mention considerable Damage being done to the Alter-piece, Pews, Floorings, &c. of St. Lucy's Church, in that Island, by Lightning, on Tuesday the 23d of said Month, which providentially did no other Damage, being scarcely heard any where else.

The Northern Papers give dismal Accounts of the Damages done by Lightning this Summer in almost every Province; several People being killed, and many Houses much shattered.

On the 26th of July, the Brig Beaufort, Capt. Clifford, belonging to this Port, from Cape-Fear, bound to Portsmouth, was spoke with in Lat. 39: 30, Long. 59: 33, by Capt. Marshall, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia. Friday last, Captain Kidd, in a Schooner, of and from Philadelphia, for Georgia, put in here for a Supply of Water, having been out near a Month, and met with very bad Weather.

Captain John Harrison, of the Brig Philadelphia Packet, arrived here last Saturday Afternoon, in fourteen Days from Philadelphia; in whom came Mr. Cuthbert, of Jamaica; Mr. T. Shute, of Philadelphia, and sundry other Passengers.

The Brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Mason, Master, from this Port, arrived in the River Delaware the same Day that Captain Harrison came out.

The Honourable Daniel Moore, Esq. arrived at Georgia from this Place on Tuesday the 8th Instant, and we hear has taken his Passage for England in the Ship Hawke, Captain Lightenstone, who was to sail about the 25th Instant.

We have Advice from Virginia of the Death of the Honourable PETER RANDOLPH, Esq. Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Customs in the South Middle District of America, a Member of his Majesty's Council, Colonel of Militia, &c.

The last Letters from London say, that it was thought there would be no Alteration in the Ministry before Winter. We can with Pleasure, acquaint the Publick, that Mr. Samuel Cardy, the Contractor for building the Beacon near the Bar, has raised the same upwards of twenty Feet high, which he was not obliged to do before the End of November. It is expected that the Whole will be completed in eight Months.

Captain Edwards, of the Duncannon Packet Boat, on his Passage from Pensacola for this Port, spoke with a large Spanish Register Ship from La Vera Cruz for Havana, 20 Days out, laden with Money and Jesuits.

This Morning died, Mr. Francis Varambaut, aged Sixty-three Years.

ARRIVALS from this Port.

At London. The Planter's Adventure, Lowley; Union-Kilwinning, Silks; Justica, Lewis; Judith, Davis; Success, Ogilvie; Portland, Higgins; Sally, Cummings; Torrington, Welsh.—At Cowes. The Earl of Hillsborough, Shuter; Tristram, Shand; King of Prussia, Hodgson.—At Pool. The Ajax, White; Ranger, Blundell.—At Bristol. The Anne, Forten; Hector, Russell; Liberty, Lesley; Carolina, Taylor; Flora, Courtin.—At Portsmouth. The Elizabeth, Dunster.—At Oporto. The Douro, Shepherd.—At Jamaica. The Carolina Society, Conyers; Molly, Bardin; Abigail, Corpe.—At St. Christophers. The Duke of Lancaster, Lamb.—At Pensacola. The Brave-Benjamin, Shepherd.—At Cape-Fear. The Three Friends, Fitch.

Arrived from George-Town. The Flora, Manson, at Whitby.—From Beaufort, Port-Royal. The St. Helena, Arthur, at Cowes.—Elizabeth, Davies, at London.

Arrived from Georgia. The Hibernia, Sullivan, at Waterford.—From North-Carolina. The Polly, Anderson; Nancy & Sukey, Keah; Elizabeth, Smallcorn; Susannah, Symons, at London.—The Unity, Rogers; Polly, Smith; Mercury, —; Polly & Sukey, —; Anne, Forster, at Bristol.—The George, Bayne, at Liverpool.—The Chance, Barter, at Pool.—The Polly, Ratsey, at Cowes.—The Nelly, Campbell, at Dublin.

Arrived from New-Province. The Sukey, Boddie; Keppel, Savage, at London.

September CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD. From 17th. Brig Ketty, Magnus Watson, Jamaica
21st. Snow Kinnoul, Robert Alexander, London
Ship America, John Rainier, Ditto
Brig Philadelphia Packet, John Harrison, Philadelphia
September ENTRIES OUTWARD. For
16th. Sloop Industry, John Everett, Jamaica
September CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE. For
21st. Schooner Wm. & Sarah, Wm. Brown, Providence

New Advertisements.

A Consignment of well assorted IRISH LINENS, of this Year's Bleach, directly from the MANUFACTURER, to be sold considerably under the common Advance; for ready Money, at my Store in Tradd-street. JOHN M'CALL.

THE Partnership of ANCRUM, LANCE, & LOOOCK, having been dissolved above a Year, and sundry Persons indebted, seem unconcerned about settling. We DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That all Accounts unpaid, or at least unsettled to our Satisfaction, by the first of DECEMBER next, (except those who have given us Security) will then be put in Suit. WILLIAM ANCRUM, AARON LOOOCK.

To be sold at NINE for ONE, A Variety of Fashionable stripe and plain half Ell-wide LUTESTRINGS, lately imported, by WEBB & DOUGHTY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWELVE or Fifteen Hundred Bushels of old INDIAN CORN. Apply to HENRY TODD, in Charles-Town.

IMPORTED in the TWO-FRIENDS, Captain BALL; A Great variety of sundry merchandize, bought of the manufacturers with cash; amongst which are, blue and white plains at 10s. per yard; a good, choice and neat assortment of 3-4th wide Yorkshire stuffs, fit for house negro's gowns, at 8s. 9d. the yard; checks and check handkerchiefs; Yorkshire cloth at 40s. the yard, with a variety of low-priced dark ground cottons, and a large Assortment of low-priced Irish Linens, &c. Which will be sold 15 per cent. under the common advance, with all advantages of purchase, and no charge of commissions, at my store in Beadon's-Alley. JOHN DAVIES.

N. B. A young Negro Fellow, who is a good Cook, is wanted on hire.

THE Subscribers desire all those indebted to them, to discharge, or otherwise settle their Accounts without delay.—Their Counting-Room is now kept at Mr. Jonathan Sarrazin's, in Broad-street. GUERIN & WILLIAMSON. Charles-Town, September 22, 1767. 6 w.

For LONDON, The Brigantine PRINCE GEORGE, DAVID WATSON, Master; WILL sail in ten Days, great part of her Cargo being engaged; For Freight of the Remainder, or Passage, apply to the said Master, or JAMES DRUMMOND, in Tradd-street.

Imported in the Brigantine PHILADELPHIA PACKET, JOHN HARRISON, Master, from Philadelphia; And to be sold at a reasonable Advance by the Subscribers; SUPERFINE Flour in Barrels and Kegs, Ship Bread, Hams, Bar Iron of various Dimensions, and very fine Starch in Kegs of about One Hundred Weight Nett. SHEED & WHITE.

For PHILADELPHIA, (To sail the first of October) THE Brigantine PHILADELPHIA PACKET, John Harrison, Master. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master, or SHEED & WHITE.

TO BE LET, And entered upon the first of October; THE House the South-West Corner of Dean Square, now inhabited by Mr. Lamotte; has a Chair-house, Stable, Kitchen, Wash-house, Garden, and other Conveniences. For further Particulars, enquire of JOHN NOWELL.

JOHN GILES, Has just imported in the Ship TWO FRIENDS, Captain BALL, from LONDON; SUPERFINE broad cloths, with proper trimmings; white, blue, and green plains; dutch, bad blankets, feathers, bed buns, Flanders ticks, bearskins, Bath clothing, shrouds, Scotch and Irish osenaburgs, black pepper, starch, oronoko and Rodgers's best tobacco, Scotch snuff, &c. which with the goods lately imported in the MARY, Capt. GORDON, will be sold, very low, and country produce taken in payment.—Rum, wines, arrack, French brandy, Holland gin, sugar, salt, &c.

HARLESTON & BONNEAU, Have just imported in the Ship TWO FRIENDS, Captain BALL, from LONDON; WHITE plains and duffels, linens, hosiery, plain and flowered gauzes, kenting and gauze handkerchiefs, black fluff petticoats, black and blue corded paduys, plain and flowered black satin, pink and crowd-coloured mantua, bombazeen, fluffs for winter ware, gingham, purple ground cottons, flannels, rable and napkening huckaback, hair cloth, list carpeting, neat black calimanco and everlasting shoes and pumps, fine bright oronoko and Effron-cut tobacco, tin japaned spitting-boxes, boys leather caps and hunting saddles, marble mortars and pestles, Mogul's and Henry VIII's cords, tea and table silver spoons, and other articles, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, at their store on the Bay, the corner of Elliott-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Vanderhorst and Simons. N. B. They have a good supply of Madera wine, Jamaica and West-India rum, coffee and muscovado sugar.

FREDERICK AUBREY, Glover, Breaches-maker, and Leather-dresser, informs the Public, that he will take one or two Negro Boys to the above Trade. For further Particulars, enquire of said AUBREY, at the Sign of the Buck and Breaches in King-street. September 18, 1767.

On Thursday the 15th Day of October 1767, will be sold at publick Vendue, at the Plantation of the late HANNAH RIPPON, deceased, near Combahee Ferry;

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of fourteen Negroes, all but one country born, and among them two coopers, and handy house-wench, that can cook, wash and sew; household furniture and plantation utensils, stock, &c. The conditions will be declared at the sale, and the property not to be altered till they are complied with.

THOMAS JONES, Executor, ANN DOROTHY HALL, Executrix, All demands against the said estate, (attested) will be received, and as soon as possible, be discharged, by THOMAS JONES.

TO BE SOLD, On Wednesday the 14th day of October next, at the house where the late JAMES ELSON lived in Broad-street; ALL the estate and effects of the said deceased, consisting of one Negro man, and sundry household furniture.—All persons indebted to the said estate, are desired to pay the same immediately; and those who have any demands, to bring them in, properly attested, to MARGARET ELSON, Administratrix.

TAKEN from some Negroes attempting to rob the rice stores at the Horse-Shoe landing, about the beginning of May last, and brought to me by a Negro fellow belonging to Mr. Whismash Fuller, a bright bay gelding, about nine years old, 12 hands and a half high, a black mane and tail, some saddle spots on the mounting shoulder, and branded on the off buttock and shoulder something like IC in one. The owner must prove his property before PHILIP SMITH, J. P.

FOUND by a Negro, on the high road, a man's saddle and bridle: The owner may have it again, paying for this advertisement, and applying to the Printer.

RUN-AWAY, on Tuesday the 15th instant, from the subscriber's boat at Goose Creek, a Negro fellow named BOB: He is about five feet six inches high, pretty slim, about 23 years of age, has a very remarkable scar on one of his cheeks, and on one of his legs. TWENTY POUNDS reward for apprehending the said fellow, and delivering him to me at Goose-Creek, to JOHN CALVERT, or to the Warden of the Work-house, in Charles-Town, WILLIAM WITHERS.

TO BE LET, MR. JOHN DUTARQUE's House on the Bay of Charles-Town, at present occupied by Mr. SIMS WHITE. Enquire of THEODORE GAILLARD, jun.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber in Charles-Town, on Wednesday the 6th of August, 1767, a Negro fellow named GEORGE, a black well made fellow, about five feet six inches high, very much pitted with the small pox, is this country born, and well known in town and country; he was the property of John Mackenzie, Esq. and is supposed to be harboured at his plantation at Goose-Creek, where he is well known; he had on when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat, red jacket, and black breeches. Whoever will deliver the said fellow to me on Wando Neck, to Mr. Anthony Toomer, in Charles-Town, or to the Warden of the Work-house, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.—I forewarn all masters of vessels and others, to hire, harbour, or carry off the said fellow at their peril. JOSHUA TOOMER.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. PURSUANT to an Order of the Honourable the Court of Chancery in this Province, will be sold before the Subscriber, at his House in Tradd-Street, on Tuesday the 29th Day of September next, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, upon the Terms and Conditions to be then and there declared; all that Piece or Part of a Town Lot of Land on the South Side and upper End of Broad-Street, lately belonging to the Estate of JAMES ST. JOHN, deceased, containing in Front at least 36 Feet, butting and bounding to the Westward on another Part of the said Lot, lately purchased by Mr. WILLIAM LOGAN, and on all other Sides on Land belonging to the Honourable OTHNIEL BEALE, Esq. A Plat of the said Land may be seen in the Hands of WILLIAM BURROWS, Master in Chancery.

J. HARVEY, and D. BATY, TAKE the Liberty of acquainting their Friends, that they have to dispose of at their STORE in Gadfield's Alley, next Door to CRAUCH's Printing-Office, MADERA WINE by the Pipe, Quarter Cask, or Dozen.—Old JAMAICA RUM, by the Hoghead, Quarter-Cask, or smaller Quantity, not less than three Gallons.—WEST-INDIA RUM, two Years old, and good Northward RUM by the like Quantity.—Likewise a few Dozen of choice CLARET, and a small Quantity of very good COFFEE.—Those who please to favour them with their Commands, may depend upon being served on the most reasonable Terms, and shortest Notice. Orders from the Country will be punctually complied with.

STRAYED from Charles-Town, the 23d instant, THREE HORSES, viz. A ROAN, with several Brands, not well remembered, one like 55, one like R in one, with a Diamond a-top, and one like a Flower de Luze; trots and paces.

A GREY and a BAY, both branded R in one, with a Diamond a-top, and are trotters.—They are all Chair-Horses. Whoever will deliver them to Mrs. RICHARDS, at (Rantowle's or) Stono-Bridge, or to Mr. TIMOTHY, in Charles-Town, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS. JULY 27, 1767.

ONE or two good WAITERS for a Tavern, where great encouragement will be given; is wanted immediately. Enquire of the Printer.

Charles-Town, September 9, 1767.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to any Person or Persons, who are willing to undertake the **BUILDING** the intended **EXCHANGE** in Charles-Town, and to furnish Materials for the same, agreeable to a Plan thereof, which is to be seen in the Hands of the Subscriber, that they do give in their Proposals, on or before the first Day of **OCTOBER** next; to
THOMAS FARR, jun.

Just imported in the Brig *Atton*, from Liverpool, and Anne, from Pool.

FINE white salt, Herefordshire **CYDER** in casks, crates of yellow ware, cheese, champagne bottles; earthen and stone ware of various sorts, such as, dishes, plates, quart and pint mugs, bowls, chamber-pots, &c. loaf sugar, red Port wine in hampers, white Lisbon in quarter casks, two butts of fine old Sherry, Irish and sheeting linen, India blanketing, Drogheda linen, white Negro cloth from 10d. to 14d. per yard, long pipes, rod and 12d nails; 1-4th, 7-8th, and yard wide checks and stripes; furniture check, cotton holland, check handkerchiefs, cotton gown counterpanes, men's thread hose, and breeches patterns, all which, with a large assortment of best London cordage, and other ship-chandlery, will be sold cheap, by
PRICE, HEST, and HEAD.

WARING and SHEPHEARD, **TAKES** this Method of informing their Friends and Customers, that they have entered into **CO-PARTNERSHIP**; and as they have joined **STOCKS**, will have as complete and as fresh an **ASSORTMENT** as any in Town, most of which has not been opened above three Months; and will be much obliged to the Customers of **VILLEPONTOUX** and **WARING**, for the Continuance of their Favours to the said **WARING and SHEPHEARD**, as they may depend on being served on the best Terms. They have, with other Articles, **RUM, SALT, brown SUGAR, &c.**

To be SOLD at Vendue,
 On Thursday the 8th of October next, at the usual Place in **CHARLES-TOWN**;

A Lot of land containing 56 feet front on Meeting-street, and 62 feet on Guignard-street, whereon are two very commodious tenements, with five rooms to each, as also a chair-house and stable, and other necessary out-buildings. Credit to the first of January next will be given, paying interest from the day of sale.—For further particulars, apply to **ISAAC MOTTE**, in Broad-street.

TO BE SOLD;
 For one, two, or three years credit, giving security if required,
A Valuable tract of land, containing 1492 acres, within twelve miles of the King's-tree, situate and lying in Craven county; butting and bounding to the south-east on lands belonging to Mr. Huggins, to Mr. Field and other sides on vacant land. Enquire of the Printer.

DANCING.
PIKE's DANCING-SCHOOL, &c. was opened on Thursday the seventeenth Instant, September, for the ensuing Season, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. LENOX, and opposite to John Isard, Esq's, in Church-street, upon the usual Terms.

The use of the **SMALL SWORD**, taught every Morning from five o'clock until nine.
 The **EVENING SCHOOL** for instructing grown Gentlemen, begins every Evening at six o'clock, and continues until nine.

Any Gentleman that has lost a Tea Spoon, marked **T L D** may have it by enquiring at the above Place, as one of my Negroes found it upon the Bay.

TO BE LET,
 And may be entered upon the 24th Instant, September;
A Convenient Dwelling-House in Church-street, opposite the Baptist Meeting, having six good Rooms, with a Kitchen, Wash-house, Chair-house, Stable, Garden, &c. Enquire of **ANNE MATHEWES**.

ALL persons having any demands upon the estate of the Rev. Mr. **JOHN GREEN**, of Beaufort, deceased, are requested to bring in their bonds, notes, and accounts, to the subscriber, on or before the first of January next, when a dividend of the said estate will be made; those who neglect will be excluded. And all those who are indebted thereto, are also requested to make payment by the said day, to **JOHN GRAYSON**, Administrator.

TO BE SOLD,
 On Wednesday the 7th of October next, at the Plantation of the late **REBECCA GRIMBALL**, deceased;

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of ten Negroes, a flock of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, household furniture, plantation tools, and a riding chair; also the crop of rice, corn, peas, and potatoes. The conditions of the sale is cash, the property not to be altered nor removed until the money is paid, to **JOHN GRIMBALL**, Executor.

Those persons to whom the above estate is indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, at Euhaw, or to **CHARLES GRIMBALL**, in Charles-Town, properly attested.

TO BE SOLD,
 On Saturday the 16th of September, Instant, at publick Outcry on the Premises;

A Plantation or tract of land containing three hundred acres, which is good for either corn, rice, or indico, has a good branch of water running through it, a good peach orchard, a small apple orchard, and a good crop of corn in the ground, which will be sold with it if agreeable to the purchaser. Said land lies at the mouth of Tullio Creek.—The conditions of the sale will be made known on the above-mentioned day, by
WILLIAM ALDRIDGE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
THE Rev. Mr. **JAMES EDMOND's** house in Ansonburgh; it contains six convenient rooms and a large piazza, with a lodg. room and pantry in it, and a commodious cellar under the house; a good kitchen, chair-house and stables, and a very large garden behind it. The depth of the lot is 118 feet, and facing a street to the east, may very conveniently be divided into one or two lots, leaving a sufficient quantity of land to the lot fronting to the southward; 79 feet wide, and faces the new street continued from Meeting-street. Its situation is very convenient and pleasant, and is entirely open to the south and east.—Any person inclined to purchase, may treat with
JAMES FISHER.

WE **Thomas Norman** and **William Parsons Chapman**, of Stone, in the province of South-Carolina, tailors, having parted by mutual consent, have assigned over our books to Messrs. **ATKINS and WESTON**, so that those indebted to us are to pay them only, and whole receipt will be their full discharge; and unless the several debts are paid, or satisfaction given to the said **ATKINS and WESTON**, without delay, they have our instructions to put all accounts (so unpaid or not satisfied) in suit without distinction.
THOMAS NORMAN,
WILLIAM PARSONS CHAPMAN.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said **NORMAN and CHAPMAN**, are hereby cautioned not to pay any other person than us, as no discharge but ours will be valid.
ATKINS & WESTON.

TO BE LET,
TWO good ROOMS, with suitable conveniences for a small Family, and situated in the pleasantest Part of the Town.—Enquire of the Printer. An honest, sober, industrious Englishwoman, is wanted to do the Business of a small Family. Enquire as above.

RICHARD FOWLER,
Upholsterer and Paper-hanger, at his House in Meeting-street, has imported in the Brig Eagle, Capt. Burrows, from Liverpool;

A Very large and genteel assortment of **UPHOLSTERY GOODS**, consisting of bed-laces of different colours and patterns, fringes of all sorts for beds and window-curtains, lines and tassels of all sorts and colours, with a variety of other materials in the upholstery business, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for ready money only; and any Gentleman or Lady, that will please to favour him with their commands, may depend on having them executed with the greatest care and punctuality, and in a workman-like manner.

On Wednesday the 30th of September, Instant, will be sold at the Subscriber's Plantation at the Horse-shoe;

A Parcel of household furniture, and a few horses, one of which is of the English breed, belonging to the estate of **MOSES LINUS**; all sums under fifty pounds to be paid immediately; and all above, credit will be given till the first of January, 1768, giving approved security, if required.—All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, is desired to make them known, to
WHITMARSH FULLER, Executor.

WANTED,
A Man whose character can bear a scrutiny, and acquainted with the interior parts of the province, to follow the **BUTCHERS** business; such a person will hear of good encouragement, by applying to the Printer.

THE Books of Doctor **Thomas Stinson**, are delivered to the subscribers, who are appointed assignees by the court. All persons that are indebted to the said Stinson, are desired to discharge their accounts immediately, or they will be put in suit without further notice.
THOMAS JOELL,
ROBERT DANIELL.

TO BE SOLD,
 On Thursday the 15th Day of October next, at the usual Place in **CHARLES-TOWN**;

PART of a Lot of Land on White Point, late the Property of Doctor Stinson.—Six Months credit will be given, paying Interest, and giving such Security as will be approved of, by
THOMAS JOELL,
ROBERT DANIELL.

RUN-AWAY about three months ago, a Negro fellow named **ISAAC**; he is a raw-boned black fellow, about five feet six inches high, with a large beard, and formerly belonged to the Rev. Mr. Robert Smith, and used to live at his plantation in St. Thomas's parish, where it is thought he is now harboured, as he went away once before, and was taken by a fellow of Mr. Smith's, at his plantation.—**FIVE POUNDS** reward will be given to whoever will take up the said fellow, and deliver him to me at my plantation near Dorchester, or to the Warden of the Work-house in Charles-Town.
 September 20, 1767. **JAMES POSTELL.**

ROBERT and NATHANIEL STOTT,
Have just imported in the Eagle, Capt. Burrows, from LIVERPOOL;

A General assortment of checks, striped hollands, handkerchiefs; India dimothies, figured and plain; counterpanes, black velvets, velvets and jennets, beaver hats, gartering, low priced threads, &c. which being all bought from the manufacturers, will be sold much lower than the usual advance; checks by the piece so low as 4s. 6d. per yard, and other widula in proportion.—By the same vessel they have likewise received, a neat assortment of Irish linens, printed cottons, loaf sugar, &c. which will be sold upon very reasonable terms, at their store, next to Elliott-street, in Beadon's-alley.

TO BE LET,
 And may be entered on immediately;
A Very convenient House in Meeting-street, almost opposite Mrs. BRANFORD's. For further Particulars, enquire of
JAMES SKIRVING.



INDIAN CORN, either ground or un-ground, to be sold at market price, by **JAMES JOHNSTON**, baker, in Church-street, next house but one to Tradd-street corner.—Corn flour at five shillings the peck, grist at three shillings and nine pence, and so in proportion for any quantity, at any time from eight in the morning till five in the afternoon, for ready money only; Also all sorts of ship biscuit, either made of English or corn flour.—He can now furnish from twenty to thirty bushels a day, as he has got a mill which grinds with a horse.—He would likewise be willing to engage with any gentleman for 500 or a 1000 bushels of Indian corn, of the best kind, for which cash will be paid on the delivery of 50 or 100 bushels at a time.—**N. B.** Ship biscuit by the hundred, half hundred, or quarter of a hundred.

REBECCA WOODIN,
(Removed from Meeting-street into a healthful and convenient house of Mr. Dandridge's, on White Point, at the foot of Doctor Murray's Bridge, next to Mr. Morris the Painter.)

CONTINUES to teach young Ladies in the different branches of polite education, viz. reading English and French, writing and arithmetic, needle-work, and music and dancing by proper masters. And takes this method to return thanks for past favours, as well as to request a continuance of the public's encouragement and recommendation, flattering herself that she shall be able to give satisfaction to all who place their children under her care.
N. B. She has room for house and day boarders.

THOMAS WOODIN,
Carver and Cabinet-Maker, teaches DRAWING in all its Branches at the same Place.

AND has to sell on the most reasonable terms, some curious mahogany work, viz. Desks, and Book-Cases with glass doors, Ladies Dressing-Tables, with all the useful apparatus; Chinese Bamboo Tea-Tables, and Kitchen Stands, &c. all London made.

ON Wednesday the 30th Inst. September, will be holden at the House of Mrs. **CATHERINE BACKHOUSE**, on the Bay, a Quarterly Meeting of the **ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.**

When and where the Members are desired to meet precisely at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Dispatch of Business of Consequence.

By Order of the President,
WILLIAM MAXWELL, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,
 On Wednesday the 30th Day of this Instant, September, by public Outcry, at the House of the late **JOHN STORY**, deceased, in Beaufort;

PART of the personal estate of the said deceased, being two very good house-wenches, one of which is a good cook, washer and ironer, and a child; sundry household furniture, shop-joiner and turner's tools, some good mahogany plank; a parcel of sheep, a riding horse, and sundry other articles. The conditions will be declared at the time of sale.—It is hoped all persons having any demands against the said deceased, will not omit sending an account of the same, properly attested, by the first day of November next; and all those indebted, are earnestly desired to pay the same by the above day, otherwise they must expect to be sued, without any further notice from
ELIZABETH STORY, Administratrix.

BROUGHT TO THE WORK-HOUSE.

October 7, 1766. A well set new Negro fellow, speaks no English, has on an old white Negro Cloth jacket with pewter buttons, has a small beard.—Taken up at Coolawatchee.

—The above Negro fellow, since his being advertised, says his name is **FRANK**.

December 13. A pretty tall well made Negro fellow, calls himself **MARCH**, but will not or cannot tell his master's name; has on old white Negro cloth cloaths and blanket, a large bump on his right shoulder; and was taken up at Col. Heyward's plantation, Cuckhold's creek, Combaher.

July 18, 1767. A dark mulatto who calls himself **JOHN BURNET**, says he is free, and was born in Henric county in Virginia, but his father lives at Long-Canes, where he has been three years, and says they both used to drive waggons, by one of which he has lost all the fingers of his right hand; he also says he is a lawyer, and was coming to town to look for work; has nothing on but an old shirt, and was taken up at Mr. Croft's plantation, up the path.

July 22. A new Negro fellow, who calls himself **Edly**, and says his master's name is **Bobby**; he is about five feet inches high, full faced, and has the mark of a shot on left thigh, which he said was done by his master; has on an old white Negro cloth jacket and yellow breeches; and was taken up at Mr. Ball's plantation, Silk-Hope.

August 12. A Negro fellow who calls himself **SAMBO**, and says his master's name is **Thomas**; he is about five feet six inches high, pitted with the small pox, full faced, and a long beard, is between 30 and 40 years of age; has on an old white Negro cloth jacket and blue breeches, and was taken up at Mr. William Coachman's plantation, Ponpon.

September 9. A new Negro fellow who calls himself **WILL**, but cannot tell his country, and says his master's name is **GOUDY**, and cannot tell where he lives; he is five feet nine inches high, of a yellowish complexion, about 40 years of age, has a pretty long beard, and on his left arm a scar across his elbow, which looks as if done with a hoe; has on old leather breeches and Negro cloth boots; was taken up near the head of the Atkin, opposite King's creek, or the Warrior Gap, in North-Carolina, by Henry Carley, and brought to town by him.

September 14. A Negro fellow who calls himself **JULY**, but cannot tell the name of his master or country; is five feet three inches high, his upper teeth filed, and has lost one out of his under jaw; each side of his face marked thus)))))). with his country marks on both arms and back; has on a blue pea jacket, and white negro cloth breeches, and was taken up near the Forks of the Wateree, by Charles Spears, but is supposed to be stole by the horse-thieves, and brought from the southward; He was sent down by Barnaby Pope, Esq; J. P.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by **CHARLES CROUCH**, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-street.